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By JOHN TROTT-PLAID, *Esq*;

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——Διαβολαὶ δισὶν ἀνθρώποις κακόν.
Eurip. Alexand.

To JOHN TROTT-PLAID, *Esq*;

SIR,

I Very readily agree with the Sentiment contained in your Motto from *Ovid de Triſtibus*, that the Names, or rather the No-Names of your very, very mean Antagoniſts, are greatly unworthy of the Honour of the leaſt Notice from a Man of your Genius. And yet though it is impoſſible for any one to ſee theſe Perſons in a lower Light than myſelf, I cannot ſo eaſily grant that they are incapable of doing any Miſchief. On the contrary, I believe they have done a great deal; and, probably, will yet do much more in this Kingdom. I cannot, indeed, reflect, without great Indignation, that however mean and contemptible the Source may appear, yet theſe very Writings are, in reality, the principal Source of that malignant Spirit which hath lately appeared in ſome Parts of this Nation.

It is well obſerved by my Lord *Clarendon*, That *we are not to conclude, when we ſee Men of too baſe and deſpicable Parts to enable them to do any Good, that they are therefore incapable of doing any Harm. The worſt Qualities*, ſays he, *do often ſupply the weakeſt of Men with the Power of making an incredible Progreſs in Miſchief.* To poiſon the Minds of Men, as it is the vileſt of all Offices, ſo it requires only the loweſt Talents: And as we ſee Nature infuſes that Venom, which deſtroys our Bodies, into the meaneſt of Reptiles and of Vegetables; in the ſame manner hath ſhe equipped the moſt worthleſs Part of the Human Species, with the execrable Power of poiſoning our Minds.

Among all the Talents which furniſh out a Poiſoner of this kind, the moſt miſchievous, and, conſequently, the moſt neceſſary, is that of Lying. If this Character is ſo deteſtable and dangerous in private Life, how much more ſo muſt it be in public. If a lying Tongue be ſo dreadful a Weapon as the wiſeſt of Men ſeems to think it is, in what Light ſhall we ſee a lying Pen, which can circulate a Falſhood over the whole Kingdom in a Day, and may be ſaid to be telling Lies in ſeveral thouſand different Places at one and the ſame Time?

Whoever will be pleaſed to reflect a little ſeriouſly on the Conſequences of this, will, perhaps, be induced to think, that a News-Paper is a Matter of more Importance than it may at firſt Sight appear. Books and Pamphlets make their Way more ſlowly into the World, if they ever make it at all. The worſt of theſe are often buried in Oblivion before they have contracted any Acquaintance; and the beſt have ſometimes very narrowly eſcaped this Fate, and have lived (if I may venture at the Expreſſion) to an extreme old Age, in great Obſcurity, and have, in a Manner, become only known to Poſterity.

This is not the Caſe with a News-Paper, which is ſure of being ſent abroad into the World the Moment it is firſt produced. True is it, indeed, that its Life is very ſhort, no longer, generally, than that of the *Ephemeron* mentioned by *Ariſtotle*; the Duration of which, as its Name imports, is no longer than that of a Day. But the Miſchiefs that ſuch Papers do, and the Lies which, in this ſhort Time, they ſpread, endure often much longer. For ſcandalous Authors, of all Kinds, may be compared to an infectious Corpſe, which ſpreads a Contagion, and doth Execution even after Death.

To drop the Metaphor, what more expeditious, what more pernicious Method of propagating Falſhood can be invented than this? Are not theſe Papers ſpread regularly at certain fixed Days in the Week, through the whole Iſland, where they are ſerved up to Men as the ordinary Meals of that very hungry Paſſion Curioſity, which is known to ſwallow down any Kind of Food with the moſt voracious Indifference?

And here give me leave to make one Obſervation, which, however refined it may appear, is, I am perſuaded, moſt ſtrictly true, That theſe Papers are, of all Writings, the beſt calculated to do Miſchief; becauſe, as the Generality of Readers conſider them only as the Relaters of mere Matters of Fact, they are apt to give almoſt an implicit Faith to what they read. The Mind is, as it were, put upon its Guard againſt the Impreſſions of Argument or Ridicule. But an Author (if we muſt debaſe the Name by ſo applying it) who profeſſes only to tell you the Occurrences which happen from ſuch a Day to ſuch a Day, is ſure to be read without any Diffidence or Caution. And we no more doubt him, when he aſſures us, that

'* It appears to be *literally* true, by authentic Accounts from *H——r* and *Got——n*, that the *Foreign dam——n* of *Br——h Affairs*, is, at preſent, in the Hands of a *High German Doctor*.'

than when he tells us, in the ſame Paper, That ſeven Aſſes ſtarted for the Purſe at *Newcaſtle*.

In the preceding Paragraph it is moſt plain, there is neither Truth, nor Wit, and yet I am convinced, it hath paſſed for both with great Numbers. What can be the Reaſon of this, but that ready Aſſent, which, as I have ſaid, we are too apt to afford to theſe diurnal Hiſtorians, who profeſs only to inform us of Matters of Fact, and whoſe Works we diſdain to read with any Spirit of Criticiſm? If ſuch a Paragraph ſhould occur in an Author who pretended to reaſoning, we ſhould expect a very ſtrong Proof of ſo bold an Aſſertion. If we were to read the like in Writings where we hoped to find either Wit or Humour, we ſhould reject it with the utmoſt Scorn and Contempt: Whereas, in the haſty and curſory reading of theſe Papers, every Article goes down alike, and the Wit and the Truth are taken for granted.

Without tranſcribing any more Ribbaldry from the worſt News-Paper that I believe was ever publiſhed, muſt not this Writer himſelf, if he has even Common Senſe, rely entirely on ſuch a credulous, unexamining Diſpoſition, as I have juſt mentioned in his Readers; or would he have ſo often rung the Changes, for theſe ſeveral Months paſt, on *Cape Breton*? One Day, telling us how uſeful this Place is to the Fiſhing Trade. Again, that it is all, or, at leaſt, the moſt valuable Acquiſition which we have acquired by the War. And then, charging the Miniſtry with having made a Preſent of this important Fortreſs to *France*. Now can there be a Man ſo weak, or ſo ignorant, as not to be able, on the leaſt Reflection, to anſwer all theſe Clamours and Invectives? Who doth not ſee that the Queſtion is not whether *Cape Breton* be, or be not of Importance; but whether it be of greater Importance to us than the Terms upon which we are to ſurrender it? And if we can, in our preſent Situation, conclude a Peace on no other Footing, whether it be more our Intereſt to reſtore this Fortreſs, than to continue a War for its Preſervation? A War which we can never hope to put any End to on any other Terms, without reducing *France* to the loweſt Extremity.

And if this Iſland be almoſt our whole Acquiſition, is it not, on that very Account, the more reaſonable that we ſhould ſurrender it, when *France*, at the ſame Time, agrees to reſtore her numerous and extenſive Conqueſts?

Can then a Miniſtry be, with Fairneſs and Propriety, ſaid to make a Preſent of that which is thus bartered for almoſt as good a Conſideration, as was obtained by that long, expenſive, and ſucceſsful War, which was carried on during the greateſt Part of the Reign of the late Queen *Anne*; and in order to obtain a Peace, which no Nation ever more wanted, more deſired, or hath, indeed, more loudly called out for.

But I am here led, unawares, into arguing with a Writer, who is, indeed, more worthy of the Laſh which your New Journeyman, Mr. *Morgan Scrub*, hath begun to lay upon him, than of any ſerious Anſwer from the Pen of a Reaſoner.

And yet however contemptible the Abilities of this News-writer appear to be, I am very ſenſible that the Effects of his Writing do, by no Means, deſerve our Contempt. To ſpread Libels three Times a Week over the whole Iſland, repreſenting the Miniſtry as a Set of Perſons who are Enemies to the Public, and who are engaged in a Conſpiracy to betray the Intereſt of their Country; and, indeed, their Country itſelf, into the Hands of its Enemies, muſt produce, in Time, very miſchievous Conſequences. There is nothing, it is true, ſo abſurd, ſo nonſenſical, and ſo glaringly falſe, as this Suppoſition. It is, indeed, as clear as the Sun, that we never had a more extenſive Adminiſtration than at preſent. That in the Circle of this Adminiſtration are contained Men of the moſt known Abilities, of the longeſt Experience in Buſineſs, of the largeſt Property, and of the moſt confirmed Integrity that are to be found in the whole Kingdom. I might add, what I firmly believe, that the Honourable Gentleman, who is generally ſuppos'd to have the Lead, as he is known to poſſeſs the moſt ſolid Parts, and moſt thorough Experience in public Affairs, ſo he is one of the beſt and worthieſt Men in this Nation.

And yet whoever knows the Nature of Mankind muſt know, that even ſuch Characters are not entirely Proof againſt Slander, much leſs againſt a conſtant Repetition of the ſame Slanders. *Stillicidii caſus lapidem cavat*, ſays the Poet. In the ſame Manner will the almoſt daily Repetition of Abuſe make ſome Impreſſion on the leaſt credulous Ear, for a Man may hear, as well as tell a Lie, 'till he believes it.

Go on, therefore, Sir, in the noble Taſk you have undertaken, and apply the only Remedy which can be, I think, applied to this Evil: By ridiculing and expoſing theſe Scribblers, 'till every Man of Common Senſe, or Common Honeſty, ſhall be aſhamed to own he reads their Writings, which are, upon all Accounts, a Diſgrace to the Age.

I am, Sir,
Your Sincere Admirer and Wellwiſher,
An ENGLISHMAN.

* *London Evening-Poſt*, Thurſday, Aug. 11.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Liſbon, Auguſt 14.

TWO Ships richly laden, and furniſhed with a Permiſſion from the Catholic King to go and traffick with New Spain, are preparing to ſail from hence for La Vera Cruz. Three French Merchants are to embark on board them, and a great many Perſons of Diſtinction are intereſted in their Cargoe. Count Dehn, nominated Miniſter from the King of Denmark to the States General, embarked a few Days ago on board a Swediſh Ship which will carry him to Copenhagen, whither he has determined to make a Viſit before he goes to his Reſidence at the Hague. W. E.

Vienna, Sept. 24. We are aſtoniſhed here at being told by Letters from divers Parts of the Empire, that any Sort of Credit has been given to a Report ſpread ſome Time ago, as if the Journey of Count Sinſheim to this Court had for its Object the Secularization of certain Biſhopricks in Germany, and their Re-union with Bavaria. Their Imperial Majeſties have declared ſo ſolemnly for the Maintenance of the Rights Eccleſiaſtical and Temporal, of the Princes and States of the Empire, that every one may be aſſured they could not, without the utmoſt Repugnance, liſten to any Propoſitions of a contrary Nature. It is well known, particularly in what Terms the Empreſs-Queen explained herſelf upon that Subject in the Year 1744. ib.

A few Days ago two grand Conferences were held at Court, in which the Means of rendering the Project of a New Barrier for the States General practicable, were deliberated upon. According to this Project, the ſaid Barrier is to conſiſt of the Town of Dendermonde, the Citadel of Antwerp, the City of Mechlin, and the Territory that extends from thence along the Dyle, the Lack, and the Old Demer to Maeſtricht, terminating at the Maeſe. This Barrier will be nearer home, more eaſily defended, and is of much leſs Extent than that which their High Mightineſſes have lately loſt. And if all the Towns that are capable of it along the Dyle and Demer are fortified, the defenſible Places will be much thicker than thoſe of the former Line: To which we may add the Advantage of a River along the Line, which traverſes Brabant from Eaſt to Weſt. But then, on the other hand, this Barrier will cover the United Provinces only, and not the Auſtrian Netherlands, which will be then left entirely for the Poſſeſſor to protect againſt the ſudden Enterprizes of France, —a Danger that was guarded againſt by the Old Barrier: And how long thoſe Provinces will be thus defended, if the ambitious Fit ſhould again rage at Verſailles, it is eaſy to foreſee. ib.

It would certainly be moſt ſecure, to let the Dutch have both their Old Barrier again and the New one now projected: But againſt ſuch a Propoſition as this, which agrees pretty nearly with what was once concerted in the Reign of Queen Anne, very ſtrong Objections would be ſtarted. The Expence of garriſoning ſuch a double Row of Towns, in a Manner ſufficient to anſwer the Purpoſe intended, would perhaps be greater than their High Mightineſſes would be willing to take upon them, unleſs ſuch Ceſſions of Territory were alſo made to them, as would render the Remainder of very little Value: And that this Court would conſent to have her Territories ſo cloſely pared on both Sides in the Netherlands, at the ſame Time that her Italian Dominions are parcelled out in a Manner which ſhe already thinks unmerciful, is ſcarcely to be expected. In a word, it is very probable that the ſettling of this Barrier will be one of the moſt knotty Points in the whole Buſineſs of the Accommodation. ib.

Peterſburgh, Sept. 1. Count Beſtuchef, Grand Chancellor of the Empire, has received the diſagreeable News that his Caſtle, ſituated near Wenden in Livonia, had been reduced to Aſhes by a Fire, which had likewiſe entirely conſumed that Place. ib.

Stockholm, Sept. 7. The Cold Weather that is already begun, obliged the King to return from Carlſberg into this City ſooner than he propoſed. His Majeſty hath ſince had ſome Fits of his Ague, but is now much better. ib.

Copenhagen, Sept. 14. The King has ordered publick Prayers to be offered up for the Queen's ſafe Deliverance, who is greatly advanced in her Pregnancy. ib.

Copenhagen, Sept. 17. The King is expected in this Metropolis Tomorrow, but it is poſitively reported he will ſet out from hence the next Day. The new Man of War which is upon the Stocks, we are told, will be launched on the Queen's Birth-Day; as will alſo the Ships the King, the Queen, the Princeſs, and the Elephant; the two former are bound to China, the two latter to Tranquebar, and they ſet ſail the latter End of the Year. ib.

Madrid, Sept. 2. Several Expreſſes have arrived here lately from London, and there is a Report, that a Negociation is on Foot for accommodating the Differences which gave Riſe to the laſt War. It is alſo ſaid, that Mr. Keene, who is actually at Liſbon, will ſoon come and reſide here as Plenipotentiary from Great-Britain. An Ordonnance of the King will ſoon appear, to allow Freedom of Commerce betwixt this Kingdom and that of Great Britain. ib.

Turin, Dec. 7. The King returned the 30th of laſt Month from the Journey he had taken, extremely well ſatisfied with the good Condition in which he had found the three Forts he went to review. The two Battalions of Piedmont and the Regiments of Turin have been ſent for back, and are to be here in Garriſon; the reſt of our Troops continue in their Poſts, without the leaſt Motion, of which they were poſſeſſed ſince the Declaration of the Armiſtice, and we begin to think they will not alter iheir Station this Winter. Our News from Aix ſpeak of nothing but the Obſtacles which retard the Signing the Definitive Treaty. ib.

Milan, Sept. 9. There is a Talk here of an Exchange being made between the Empreſs Queen and the King of Sardinia, whereby the City of Pavia and its Territory will be yielded to that Prince for the Northern Part of Novarois and the Piece of Land which extends along the left Side of the Lac Majeur and of the Teſſin. The Notion of this Exchange is confirmed by the great Quantity of Ammunitions and military Implements which have lately been tranſported from Pavia to the Caſtle of Main. ib.

Chamberry, Sept. 12. The Spaniards make a Demand of Straw for September and October, and a Payment of the Capitation of the ſaid Months; which does not ſeem as if they intended to leave us very ſoon. ib.

Hanover, Sept. 13. The Baron de Beckers, who came here to execute a Commiſſion from the moſt Serene Elector of Palatine, left this Court a few Days ſince extremely well ſatisfied with the Honours paid him while he continued at this Court: Several other Miniſters are preparing to depart as ſoon as his Majeſty ſhall ſet out for his Palace at Gohrde. The Chevalier d'Orſorio, Miniſter of Sardinia, will go to Aix; the Baron de Waſnaer, Miniſter from the Emperor's Court, will go to Vienna, and others elſewhere, reſpectively. ib.

Paris, Sept. 20. By an Expreſs which his Majeſty has received from Aix, there is, it is ſaid, Advice that the Definitive Treaty is ſigned, except by the Miniſters of Vienna and Turin, who only deferred ſigning till the Return of Couriers from their reſpective Courts. ib.

Bruſſels, Sept. 18. We know not how to make the Appearances, in other Reſpects, of Peace to quadrate with the Eſtabliſhment of great Magazines at Namur, Maeſtricht, Mechlin, and Antwerp, where a vaſt Quantity of Hay and Oats are amaſſing. ib.

Hague, Sept. 22. The laſt Letters from Aix bring, that the Affairs of the Peace were upon a favourable Footing there, and that the Definitive Treaty would ſoon be ſigned. We alſo flatter ourſelves that the Places in the Low Countries will be evacuated before Winter. ib.

From the London Gazette.

Gohrde, Sept. 19, N. S. His Majeſty arrived here from Hanover on Tueſday Noon in perfect Health.

Eyndhoven, Sept. 29, N. S. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland arrived here this Morning in perfect Health.

Hague, Sept. 24, N. S. The Diſturbances at Haerlem ended at laſt by a Reſolution taken by the Regency, to deſire the States of Holland would impower the Prince of Orange to accept of their Reſignation, and to change the Magiſtracy of their Town, in the ſame Manner as he had done that of Amſterdam. When this Propoſal was made laſt Saturday to the States, the Deputies of Dort, ſeeing that the Regency of ſeveral other Towns would be at laſt obliged to come into the Meaſures, moved the Aſſembly, that a Reſolution ſhould be taken to authorize the Prince to change the Regency, not only of Haerlem, but alſo of all ſuch other Towns as ſhould deſire it. And a Reſolution was accordingly taken, giving his Highneſs the Power propoſed. We are informed from Groningen, that Major General Rous, with five Battalions under his Command, had ſurprized one of the Gates of that Town, and afterwards diſarmed all the Burghers; by which Means he had put an End to all the Diſturbances there. M. Van Borſellen ſet out on Saturday for Aix la Chapelle.

From the London Gazette. Tueſday.

Naples, Auguſt 20, N. S. The Number of poor and helpleſs Perſons having very much increaſed in this City, the King has determined to erect Work-houſes to employ them, and has ſettled the neceſſary Funds for that Purpoſe.

Paris, Sept. 16, N. S. We hear from Madrid, that the King has ſettled a Plan for the Reform of his Troops, but it will not be put in Execution till the Peace is ſigned; and that the Forces which are in Italy will ſoon return into the Kingdom of Spain; they are ſuppoſed to be in Motion at preſent, and are to return from Italy by the Way of Languedoc and Rouſſillon, and from thence into Catalonia.

Naples, Sept. 3. On the Repreſentations made to the Court, by the Inſpector General of the Cuſtom-houſe, the King has ordered, that the Genoeſe Veſſels, bearing the French Flag, ſhall hereafter be viſited as well as others, his Majeſty having annulled the Privilege they before enjoyed in this reſpect. The Queen has had conſecrated in the Royal Chapel, the magnificent Silver Cradle, which the Archbiſhop of Meſſina ſometime ago preſented to the Duke of Calabria. W. E.

Genoa, Sept. 6. We have been adviſed from Corſica, that the Perſon called Matra, Head of the Rebels, after having failed in his Enterprize againſt the Tower of Paludella, has been abandoned by the greateſt Part of his People, and was retired alone into the Pieve of Aleria, without any Appearance of rallying his Party; ſo that it was hoped that the Rebellion in Corſica, every Day loſing Strength, would ſoon be entirely ſuppreſſed. ib.

Genoa, Sept. 7. The free Communication with Lombardy is again interrupted. General Nadaſti, who commands at Novi, refuſes to grant Paſſports, becauſe ſome Auſtrian Officers, who are Priſoners of War, were not permitted to go home upon their Parole of Honour; but we hope that this Difference will ſoon be made up, the Duke of Richlieu having acquainted General Nadaſti, that he was ready to give Leave to the Auſtrian Officers, upon Condition that the ſame Liberty be granted to one of the Genoeſe Hoſtages at Milan, who has deſired to make a Tour into his own Country. ib.

Florence, Sept. 6. The Advices which we have received from Lombardy, and the Eccleſiaſtical State, intimate, that the Diſtemper among the Cattle ſtill continues to prevail there, whereupon our Regency have prohibited any from being brought from thence into the Grand Dutchy. ib.

Modena, Sept. 7. It is aſſured, that ſome Diſtricts in the Milaneſe or the Mantuan will be given to the Duke of Monena, in Exchange for the Lands which his Serene Highneſs is poſſeſſed of in Hungary, which he is to give up to the Houſe of Auſtria, purſuant to a private Convention between the two Courts. ib.

Rome, Sept. 7. On Sunday Morning the Pope conferred the Order of Prieſthood upon Cardinal Stuart, who celebrated his firſt Maſs on Wedneſday in his own Chapel, and gave the Sacrament to the Chevalier de St. George, his Father, in Preſence of ſeveral Perſons who aſſiſted at it. ib.

Parma, Sept. 10. Our Priſoners at Genoa are very cloſely confined, and Col. Ponze de Leon, notwithſtanding the Interceſſion of General Brown, and even of the Duke de Richlieu, has not been able to get Leave to go out upon his Parole, in order to get cured of his Illneſs and his Wounds. ib.

Chamberry, Sept. 15. The Infant Don Philip is making Preparations for his Departure. Two Days after that Prince left the Caſtle of Rochetta, it was reduced to Aſhes by Lightening. The Spaniards ſtill demand Subſidies of this Dutchy for two Months, which makes us believe they will not leave us this Year. It is reported that the Marriage of the King of Sardinia with the Dutcheſs Dowager of Guaſtalla, will ſoon be accompliſhed without any Ceremony; and that of the Duke of Savoy with Madame Victoria of France, will be deferred till after the Peace. ib.

Vienna, Sept. 14. The Eſtabliſhment of the new Barrier to the United Provinces ſeems to be one of the principal Subjects of the Deliberations of this Court. The Queſtion is not only what Cities and Places ſhall form this Barrier, but the Extent of the Diſtricts which ſhall depend on them, the Revenue ariſing from which is to be appropriated towards the Maintenance of the Garriſons of thoſe Places. ib.

Berlin, Sept. 21. Letters have been received here from ſeveral Places in Bohemia, which confirm that the Ruſſian Troops are only to traverſe that Kingdom, in order to repaſs with all poſſible Speed through Moravia and Poland; ſo that all the Advices to the contrary are without Foundation.

Aix la Chapelle, Sept. 22. It is now certain that the great Work of Peace is upon the Point of being concluded: The Definitive Treaty is not only drawn up, but approved of in all its Points: The Secretaries of the Miniſters are preparing the four Inſtruments which are to be ſigned at once; which is a Piece of Work that will take up ſeveral Days, the Plan brought from Paris containing near eighty Pages in Folio. That the Signing of the Definitive Treaty may not be delayed, it has been agreed to paſs over ſome private Difficulties, which are to be ſettled afterwards by the intereſted Parties. ib.

Paris, Sept. 20. We have received Advice, that ſeveral Battalions of Militia were already returned into their Provinces. Theſe Troops are conducted thither at the King's Expence; and as ſoon as they arrive are reviewed by the reſpective Intendants; they then deliver up their Arms; after which they receive a Crown a Man; and are permitted to return home. The Battalions of Militia are to continue on Foot, but will be reduced from 700 to 550 Men, including Officers, which will make a Body of 70,000 Men. ib.

The King's Journey to Fontainbleau, which was to have taken Place in a few Days, is put off till the 4th of next Month. It is ſaid, that this was occaſioned by an Expreſs which his Majeſty has received from Aix la Chapelle; from whence we hear that the Definitive Treaty of Peace is drawn up, and was to be ſigned forthwith by the King's Miniſters, and thoſe of the Maritime Powers. ib.

Bruſſels, Sept. 22. On the 15th of this Month began the Reform of the Light Troops. M. Saxe has received his laſt Orders from the Board of Ordnance to reform the fifth Battalion of the ſix old Regiments, from which it is favourably conjectured, that Peace is near at hand. We are likewiſe aſſured, from the ſame Board of Ordnance, that many of the Regiments which conſiſt of ſixteen Companies, are reduced to twelve. There paſſed by here a few Days ago, a French Courier from the Hague, who it is ſaid brings new Inſtructions for the Exchange of Priſoners of War. Laſt Thurſday arrived here 40 Carriages loaded with Proviſions for the Uſe of the Garriſon. There have paſſed by here lately ſeveral Dutch Merchants in their Way to Paris. The States of Brabant meet the firſt of next Month, to give their Aſſent to the raiſing of the cuſtomary Subſidies, and the reſt of the Provinces will ſoon after do the ſame. ib.

Hague, Sept. 26, N. S. The States of Holland and Weſt Frieſland aſſembled Yeſterday. We learn that Baron Waſſenaer, and M. Pauw, are nominated to execute an Affair of Importance, after which the firſt will immediately depart for Aix la Chapelle. This Day a Courier was diſpatched to Aix la Chapelle, and two others from Lisbon paſſed by here, and took the ſame Rout. ib.

Hague, Sept. 26. The Courier from Aix la Chapelle has brought Advice, that the Definitive Treaty would be ſigned there the Beginning of next Month.

The Charter of the Eaſt-India Company being near expired, the Directors petitioned the States General to have it renewed, which was granted accordingly for a certain Number of Years. ib.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Saturday.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland arrived at the Head Quarters of the Allied Army on Tueſday laſt, about three in the Afternoon, in perfect Health. W. E.

Thurſday there was a Report that all the Officers were ordered to their Poſts in Great-Britain and Ireland. ib.

Orders are given for fitting up the Palace of St. James's againſt his Majeſty's Return from his German Dominions, which will be about the 26th of next Month. ib.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Earl of Pembroke ſet out from his Houſe in Privy Garden, for his Seat at Wilton in Wiltſhire. ib.

This Day the Lord Biſhop of London was interred at Fulham near the Remains of his Lady; when the following Biſhops ſupported his Pall, viz. his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Biſhops of Norwich, Worceſter, Glouceſter, Oxford, and Briſtol. ib.

We hear that all the Marines will be reduced, except three Regiments, which will be kept on the Eſtabliſhment. ib.

Thurſday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes at Guildhall, viz. No. 2,627, and 51,811, 1000l. each; 10,160, and 39,647, 500l. each; 52,449, 7,138, 604, 100l. each. ib.

Yeſterday No. 4,858 was drawn a Prize of 1000l. 53,082, 500l. 53,110, 55672, and 28,361, 100l. each.

Wedneſday Morning as one George Dew, a Sawyer, who was piling of Deals at Mr. Stokes's in Old Gravel Lane, he ſlipt off, broke his Leg, and was bruis'd in ſo terrible a Manner that he was obliged to be carried to the London Hoſpital. ib.

Laſt Sunday a Fire happened at Mr. James Lawrence's, a Farmer at Toft, a ſmall Village near Knutsford in Cheſhire; it began about Three in the Afternoon, when the Family were at Church, and conſumed the Dwelling-Houſe, with all the Goods and Furniture, two Barns, a Stable, and a Cow-Houſe, to the entire Ruin of his Family, which conſiſts of a Wife and five Children. ib.

Laſt Thurſday Night a Gentleman was knocked down near the End of Duke-Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, by a Fellow who ſnatched off his Hat and Wig, and made off. ib.

On Wedneſday Capt. Godſon, Commander of a Man of War, was married to Miſs Lanoy of Hammerſmith. ib.

Wedneſday Night died at his Lodgings at Newington, in the 89th Year of his Age, Capt. Barton, who ſerved in all the Campaigns in Flanders under the Duke of Marlborough. ib.

Monday.

By a Letter from the Hague, dated September 22, we are told, that Madame the Princeſs, Mother to his Serene Highneſs the Prince Stadtholder, was arrived there, where ſhe intends to take up her Abode till next November. She received a Viſit in form from the Marquis del Puerto, to compliment her on her Arrival. W. E.

It is ſaid, that the Reaſon why the Court of Spain has delayed the Signing of the Peace, is on Account of a Spaniſh Regiſter Ship, of great Value, which was cut out of the Harbour at Portugal ſome Time ſince, and carried to New England, which they inſiſt on having reſtored, or the Value. ib.

On Saturday No. 56,565, and 14,488, were drawn Prizes of 1000l. each, and 62,833, 2,510, and 39,820, 100l. each. ib.

On Wedneſday laſt Capt. Cheap, who was ſhipwreck'd in the Wager Man of War in Commodore Anſon's Expedition, and left by his Crew upon a deſolate Iſland in the South-Seas, was married at the Cathedral in York to Mrs. Brown, a young Widow Lady. ib.

Tueſday.

We hear it has been decided in Council, that the Troops which are upon the Eſtabliſhment of Great Britain, ſhall be reduced one third, and to a Moiety thoſe engaged in the Marine Service. W. E.

It is computed after the above Reform, there will remain 20,000 Men upon the Eſtabliſhment of England, 10,000 upon that of Scotland, and 12,000 upon that of Ireland. ib.

Sunday their Graces the Duke and Dutcheſs of Portland arrived in Town from their Seat at Bulſtrode in Buckinghamſhire. ib.

Their Graces afterwards dined with the Right Hon. the Counteſs of Oxford, at her Houſe in Dover-Street. ib.

We hear that Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, Knight of the Bath, now Envoy Extraordinary at Berlin, will will ſucceed Sir William Corbett, Bart. deceaſed, as Clerk of the Pipe. ib.

It is ſaid a Plan is laid before his Majeſty for rebuilding the Palace of Whitehall on his Return from Hanover, which it is thought will be approved of, and an open Street made from thence to Weſtminſter-Bridge. ib.

Laſt Friday came on at Pool, in Dorſetſhire, the Election of publick Officers for that Town and County, for the Year enſuing, when John Maſters, Eſq; was choſen Mayor; John Bowles, Eſq; High Sheriff; and Mr. Iſaac Leſter, Water-bailiff, for the Year enſuing. ib.

We are informed that the Duty on Malt, Mum, Perry, and Cyder, amounted laſt Year to 725,647l. 10s. and 6d. ib.

Saturday Number 56,565, 14,488, 53,970 were drawn Prizes of 1000l. each, 62,833, 39,820, 2,510, 18,205, 30,307, 33,570, of 100l. each.

Yeſterday No. 57,192, 17,817,, were drawn Prizes of 2000l. each, 58,579 of 500l. and 62,862, 14,913, 2,487, 62,914, 2,769, of 100l. each. ib.

Number 57,192, a Prize of 2000l. drawn Yeſterday, is the Property of William Winthorp, Eſq; one of the Aldermen of the City of Cork. ib.

Laſt Night the Corpſe of Sir William Corbett, Bart. was carried from his late Dwelling-Houſe in Charles-Street, St. James's Square, and interred in great Funeral Pomp, in a Vault in St. James's Church. ib.

Late on Sunday Night the Corpſe of Mrs. Bracegirdle was brought from her late Dwelling-Houſe, in Howard Street in the Strand, and interred in a very handſome Manner, in the Cloyſters in Weſtminſter-Abbey. ib.

On Sunday a Carman in Hounſditch, having Words with his Wife, ſtuck her in the Neck with a Knife, that her Life is deſpaired of. ib.

On Saturday three Boys getting into the Scales of a Triangle put up to weigh Stones by Admiral Matthews's Houſe in Bloomſbury Square, they pulled the Triangle on them, which broke the Legs of one, and the other two were taken up almoſt killed. ib.

Sunday as Mr. Spencer, one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, was going Expreſs to the Earl of Sandwich at Aix la Chapelle, he was attacked on Blackheath by a ſingle Highwayman, who robbed him of his Watch, and three Guineas, and then rode off towards Charlton. ib.

On Saturday Morning, about Seven o'Clock, the Cirenſter Stage Coach, and a Gentleman's, were robbed by two Highwaymen on brown Nags. ib.

Wedneſday.

Yeſterday, and ſome Days before, ſeveral Papers were ſtuck up at publick Places about Town, highly reflecting on a Perſon of Diſtinction for Cowardice. W. E.

On Saturday laſt died, in a very advanced Age, at his Seat in Suffolk, John Shipton, Eſq; many Years an eminent Surgeon of this City, who by his great Skill in his Profeſſion, joined to an extenſive Knowledge in Phyſick, and an indefatigable Application to both, is ſaid to have acquired an immenſe Fortune, the Bulk of which he has left to Shipton Dickens, Eſq; his Godſon. W. E.

Yeſterday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes, viz. 46,712, 31,270, 12,456, 25,400, 33,055, 30,337, of 100l. each.

Saturday laſt a Carter endeavouring to get on his Cart as it was coming pretty faſt down Briſtow Cauſeway, miſſed his hold, ſlipped down, and the Wheel went over his Head, and ſplit his Skull in ſuch a Manner, that his Brains came into his Hat, and he died inſtantly.

Yeſterday three Soldiers were taken up and committed, for breaking open an Hen-Rooſt, at the Horſe-Guards, Whitehall, and ſtealing from thence fifteen Cocks and Hens, the Property of a Serjeant that reſides there. ib.

On Saturday laſt Mr. Charles Freeman, a Brazier in Old-Street, on his Return from Newington, was attack'd and robbed of his Watch and Money, by three Men arm'd with Cutlaſſes. ib.

Edinburgh, Sept. 13. Laſt Week was remitted to this Place by the Right Hon. the Earl of Hopton, and forwarded hence to Hamilton, the Sum of two hundred Pounds Sterling, which his Lordſhip has generouſly contributed for Relief the unhappy Sufferers by Fire in that Town. ib.

Thurſday.

We hear there is an Account come from Spain, that the Trade is opened with England at all the Ports belonging to that Kingdom. W. E.

In the King of Poland's Univerſalia, for holding the Dyetines and General Dyet, his Majeſty inſiſts ſtrongly on the Neceſſity of augmenting the Army of the Republic, laments that ſo many Dyets have met without Succeſs on this Account, and recommends it to the States to ſecond his good Intentions, with the ſame Sincerity that he recommends them. ib.

It is ſaid that his Pruſſian Majeſty will make a Tour to Goerde, to pay a Viſit to his Britannic Majeſty. ib.

They write from Vienna, that on the 8th Inſtant, N. S. in the Evening, her Imperial Majeſty was delivered of a Princeſs, which died ſoon after it was baptized. ib.

We learn from Dunkirk, that they are making a new Baſon at Gravelin, and that they are very apprehenſive, that Orders will be ſpeedily given for repairing that Port, which will be of great Detriment to theirs. ib.

Letters from Palermo mention a frightful Sea-Monſter, which had been diſcovered floating near the Coaſt; ſo large, that 16 Pair of Oxen had been employed to draw it upon the Land. ib.

We hear that Preſs-warrants are iſſued out to mann the Guard Ships lately commiſſioned. ib.

And that no further Reduction in the the Navy and Army will be made, till after the Peace is actually ſigned.

We hear that the Right Hon. the Lord Holderneſs will go Embaſſador to the States General. ib.

Yeſterday being St. Matthew's Day, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Governors of the ſeveral Hoſpitals of this City, met in the great Hall of Chriſt's-Hoſpital, from whence they went in Proceſſion to Chriſt's-Church, where a Sermon was preached on the Occaſion; they then went to the Grammar-School, and heard two Orations, one in Latin, and the other in Engliſh, ſpoken by the ſenior Scholars, in Praiſe of the Foundation; after which there was an elegant Entertainment provided according to annual Cuſtom. ib.

Yeſterday an eminent Tradeſman of this City, for a Wager of 200 Guineas, walked from the Royal Exchange to Newington in Surry, which he performed in thirteen Minutes and a half. ib.

Friday.

At Vienna the Cardinal Archbiſhop has ordered, by a particular Mandate, directed to all the Clergy of his Dioceſe, that there ſhould be public Prayers in all the Churches for the happy Deliverance of the Empreſs Queen. W.

The Day before Yeſterday arrived here, from Italy, [illegible] Cruza, with his new Italian Company; who will [illegible] in the approaching Seaſon, at the King's Theatre [illegible] Haymarket, Operas of a new Kind, called Bur[illegible]

We hear that Benjamin Gough, late Meſſenger of the Admiralty, has ſent back 620 l. of the Money and Bills he carried to France, in order to make up his Affairs here. ib.

Mr. Vernon, who was dangerouſly wounded at Clifton by the Rebels, Yeſterday had his Arm cut off by Mr. Sharp, and is in a Way of doing well. ib

Laſt Wedneſday Evening died at his Lodgings in Fenchurch Street, Dr. Phillips, an eminent Phyſician among the Quakers. ib.

On Wedneſday Night Claud Arnaud, Eſq; Maſter-Cook to his Majeſty, being in a Fever and delirious, threw himſelf out of a two Pair of Stairs Window, at his Lodgings at Knightſbridge, and fractur'd his Skull. ib.

Yeſterday No. 54,264 was drawn a Prize of 500l. Nos. 1,968, 23,305, 3,521, 13,630, 21,120, and 31,957 100l. each.

On Wedneſday Night ſome young Men quarrelling upon the Road in their Return from Croydon Fair, one them was cut acroſs the Head in ſo terrible a Manner, that he died Yeſterday Morning, at a Relation's he was carried to in the Borough. ib.

The ſame Day a Black, in a Sailor's Dreſs, robb'd a young Woman, between Copenhagen Houſe and Pancraſs, of Sixteen-pence in Money and a Silver Thimble. ib.

On Wedneſday Mr. Herman, of St. John Street, on his return from Barnet was robb'd of eight Guineas and ſome Silver, by two Highwaymen. ib.

G A L L I M A T I A.

By *Morgan* Scrub, Grubſtreet-Solicitor, whileom Author of *Old-England*.

That ſorry Stick of Wood, the London Evening Post, who is as dull as any Post in the Kingdom, after having for near half a Year abuſed the Miniſtry, for making Peace with France on Terms too advantagious to her; gives us laſt Saturday a Balderdaſh Satire on the French for delaying to ſign this very Peace; nay indicates that they will not ſign it at all. And not contented with this Abſurdity, acquaints us *in the ſame Paper, that they have ſigned it a Fortnight ago.*

The Verſes are theſe.

PROCRASTINATION.

PEACE ſhould be ſign'd, the *French* did ſay,
Upon their *Patron* Louis' Day.
St. Louis paſt, *five Months* remov'd,
They threw their * Lowis *well below'd.*
Still ſhould they *new Illuſions* forge;
And give the *happy Day* to George;
The Diff'rence is a *Double Quarter*,
'Twixt George *the King* † and George *the Martyr.* ‖
Thus ring eternally the *Changes*,
Some *Saint* or *Prince* in order ranges;
And *France* from End to End may *lurch*
The *Calendars* of *Court* and *Church*:
For, ſince our *Sinews* now are ſlack,
Our *Fleets* recall'd, our *Friends* ſent back,
What hinders but She ſtill may *ſham Us*,
And put off Peace 'till *Latter Lammas?* ‡

* Feb. 15. † Oct. 30. ‖ April 23.
‡ A Feſtival which, like the Greek Calends, never comes.

Good morrow, my Maſters and Miſtreſes all.

If this be Poetry we can write Poetry as well as he, of which we will give him a Specimen by verſifying all his domeſtic News of Tueſday laſt. A Method which we adviſe him to follow for the future.

The London Evening-Poſt, Sept. 20.

On my good Maſter Trott-plaid the uſual Abuſe.
The Eſſex Freeholders conſider whom to chuſe.
Solicitor to the Foundlings Frank Plumptree has carried.
Tim Markham to an agreeable young Lady is married.
Near his Father in-law is interr'd Dr. Dry.
Off Genoa and Spain ſix Ships are to lie.
Three Admirals hold themſelves ready to troop.
Captain Hanlinſon's Captain of the Badger Sloop.
Mr. Cleveland the River of Thames will inſpect.
John Maſters Eſquire, is of Pool, Mayor elect.
A Lady is ſafe brought to bed of a Son.
Lord Portmore's grey Horſe at Lincoln has won.
On four other Days, four other Plates
Were won by thoſe Horſes which won the moſt Heats.
Mr. Jones his bay Horſe, won the Plate at Northampton.
Sir Robert Rich his Cook by grim Death is ſtampt on.
Sam Archer who once was a Merchant is dead.
Some Tickets have in the Lottery ſped.
Juſtice Haſſel hath committed three Men dreſt like Sailors.
Edward Hammond is likewiſe in Ward with the Goalers.
Three Fellows, Charles Freeman a Brazier did rob.
On Monday Phyſicians may hear Dr. Lobb.

Thus we have reduced his Work to a Nut ſhell, which is at any time capable of containing all his Matter: For this is not only the vileſt Scribler who ever ſtrained at Wit, Poetry, or Politics; but his POST, is the worſt Informer in even common Matters, which was ever erected, and his Paper hath much leſs News in it, than any other Evening Paper now publiſhed.

BANKRUPTS.

Robert Bolton, of the Pariſh of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondſey, Surry, Fellmonger.

John Amery the younger, of Wybunbury, in the County Palatine of Cheſter, Cheeſe-factor.

Henry Turner, heretofore of the City of Worceſter, Baker and Chapman.

John Petre, of Stepney, in the County of Middleſex, Merchant, and Mariner.

Bank Stock was 128 for the Opening. India Ditto, no Price. South Sea Stock 106 1 4th. Ditto Old Annuities 100 1 4th a 1 half. Ditto New 99 a 98 1 half a 3 4ths. Bank Annuities 1746, 96 1 4th a 1 8th. Ditto 1747, 97 1 4th a 1 8th. Ditto Lottery 1747, 96 3 4ths a 95 3 4ths a 96 Bank Annuities 1748, 97 a 96 3 4ths a 7 8ths Three per Cent. Annuities 88 7 8ths a 3 4ths. Million Bank 103. Equivalent no Price. Royal Aſſurance no Price. London Aſſurance, 10. Engliſh Copper, 4 l. 17 s. 6d. Bank Circulation 81. 5s. Prem. India Bonds 21s. a 20s. a 21s. Prem. Lottery Tickets, 12 l. 2s. a 8s.

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Strenua nos exercet inertia; navibus atque
Quadrigis petimus bene vivere; quod peti hoc eſt.
HORAT.

2. An Eſſay on the Agreement between ancient and modern Phyſicians: Or a Compariſon between the Practice of Hippocrates, Galen, Sydenham, and Boerhave, in Acute Diſeaſes. Intended to ſhew, what the Practice of Phyſick, in ſuch Diſtempers, ought to be. By John Barker, M. D. Phyſician to the Army, and Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians.

Ὅστις δὲ ταῦτ' ἀποβαλὼν καὶ ἀποδοκιμάσας πάλα, ἐτέρῃ ὁδῷ, καὶ ἑτέρῳ σχήματι ἐπιχειρέειν ζηλέει, καὶ φησί τι εὑρηκέναι, ἐξηπάτηλαι, καὶ ἐξαπαλᾶται. ἀδύνατον γὰρ—
HIPPOCR. De priſca Medicina.

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Græca cum MSS. collata Caſtigavit, Verſionem fidam, nec Barbaram adjuxit, Annotationibus omnium doctiſſimorum ſelectis, nec non ſuis, in quibus Verba, Sententia, Dogmata, Moreſque antiqui explicantur, illuſtravit. Editio Tertia. Joſephus Simpſon, A. M. Coll. Reg. Oxon. Socius.

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